

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Temperature 75° F.
Humidity 55%.

August 5, 1914. Temperature 80° F. 2 p.m.
Humidity 80%.

August 5, 1913. Temperature 65° F. 2 p.m.
Humidity 55%.

2866

星期六六月四號

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

1914.

星期六六月四號

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
80c PER ANNUAL.

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is reported that heavy firing has been heard at Flamborough.

Sir Edward Grey says our forces were never at a higher mark than they now are.

It is reported from Paris that Franco-German diplomatic relations have been broken off.

It is reported from Brussels that Germany has invaded Dutch Limburg.

Earl Kitchener, after embarking at Dover, was recalled; it is said he may be Secretary for War.

The Belgian Cabinet has decided not to appeal at present for guarantees from the Powers.

The German Embassy denies the report that there has been an Anglo-German naval battle.

The neutrality of Belgium has not been violated; hence the state of siege at Antwerp has been raised.

Copenhagen telegrams state that the whole German Fleet has passed through the Kiel Canal into the North Sea.

To the German proposal, Belgium has answered that she is firmly resolved to repel aggression by all possible means.

The Czar is a manly man, says he is confident that Russia will rise like one man to repel the insolent attack of Germany.

NEWS.

Commercial news will be found on page 9 of this issue.

"Jottings by the Way" appear on page 4 to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2 and log book on page 6.

General news and an article on financial questions in China, page 3.

Mr. K. H. Chen, a delegate to the International Railway Conference, is in Hongkong at present.

An interesting letter protesting against attempts at inflating the prices of foodstuffs appears elsewhere.

Some interesting facts concerning attempts to raise prices of food in Hongkong will be found on page 5.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Saturday August 29.

H. K. and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shareholders' Meeting, City Hall—noon.

THE WAR.

GERMAN FLEET ENTERS NORTH SEA.

REPORTED ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Earl Kitchener Recalled; May be Appointed Secretary for War.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph."]

Germany's Useless Threat.

August 3, 8.5 p.m.

In the House of Commons, after the announcement, Sir Edward Grey recommended Germany's proposals to Belgium, the former threatening, in case of a refusal, to treat Belgium as an enemy—(Murmurs in the House).

Belgium answered that she was firmly resolved to maintain her neutrality and to repel aggression with all possible means—(Loud cheer).

Sir Edward Grey said that the Government was gravely considering the matter.

Germany's Threat to Belgium.

Aug. 4, 11.55 a.m.

Reuter's Agency states that Germany has sent a second ultimatum to Belgium, announcing that Germany is prepared to carry by force of arms the measures which she considers necessary.

Germans invade Dutch Province.

London, Aug. 4, 12.55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the Germans have invaded Dutch Limburg.

[Limburg is a territory on the Meuse, lying between the provinces of Liege andabant. In 1830 it was finally re-joined to the lands to the west of the Meuse, remaining with Belgium, whilst a long, narrow strip on the east side was constituted the Dutch province of Limburg. The capital of the Dutch province is Maastricht.]

LATER NEWS.

Aug. 4, 5.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the neutrality of Belgium has not been violated; hence the state of siege at Antwerp has been raised.

The Cabinet has decided at present not to appeal for guarantees from the Powers.

Germany and Holland.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague states that Germany has promised to respect the neutrality of Holland.

Reported Anglo-German Battle.

A report from South Shields states that heavy firing was heard off Flamborough. It is believed that a naval battle is proceeding.

The German Fleet.

The German Embassy denies the report that there has been an Anglo-German naval battle.

Telegrams from Copenhagen state that the whole German Fleet passed through the Kiel Canal and entered the North Sea.

The German Ambassador demanded his passports and left Paris last evening.

French Cabinet Changes.

The following changes in the French Cabinet are announced:

M. Angagneur replaces M. Gauthier, who has resigned.

M. Dumergue becomes Foreign Minister.

M. Vitrani retains the Premiership.

M. Sarrat becomes Minister of Instruction.

Earl Kitchener Recalled.

Earl Kitchener embarked at Dover yesterday for Egypt, but was recalled by telegram. He has landed and is on the way to London.

The Daily Telegraph says it is probable that Earl Kitchener will be appointed Secretary of State for War.

The Czar's Confidence.

The Czar, in a manifesto, says he is confident that Russia will rise like one man to repel the insolent attack of Germany.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.

London, Aug. 4, 7.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Anglo-German diplomatic relations have been broken off.

(Correction).

Aug. 4, 9.50 a.m.

In the message from Reuter's correspondent at Paris read "Franco-German," not "Anglo-German."

British Readiness.

Aug. 4, 10.55 p.m.

In the course of his speech, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said:—Mr. Anquith and Mr. Churchill have no doubt whatever of the readiness and efficiency of the Forces. They were never at a higher mark than now—(Cheers). There never was a time when confidence was more justified in the power of the Government to protect our commerce and shores. From the suffering and misery entailed from war no country in Europe can escape; no neutrality will save us. The amount of damage which could be done by an enemy's ships to our trade is infinitesimal compared with the amount of harm which will be done by economic conditions. We are now free to face the situation, the consequences of which have yet to be unfolded.

German Ultimatum Rejected.

Aug. 4, 2.50 p.m.

It is officially announced that Belgium has rejected Germany's ultimatum, and that she will adopt all methods to defend her neutrality.

Mr. Burns Said to Have Resigned.

The Daily Telegraph states that Mr. John Burns, President of the Board of Trade, has resigned.

Mafeking Recalled.

The scenes in London last evening recalled the Mafeking demonstrations, except that the atmosphere of joyous defiance.

Processions went through the streets cheering and singing the "Mafeking," shouting names of French and waving the British and French flags.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales, appeared on the balcony at Buckingham Palace and were given an ovation.

There was great enthusiasm in the music halls.

Against the War.

In the House of Commons, the Liberals, Mr. P. E. Morrell (M.P. for Barnsley) J. G. Woodhead (M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne), Mr. Burns (M.P. for Merthyr Tydfil), and A. A. Ponsonby (M.P. for Stirling) protested against the war.

Mr. Balfour appealed for the o'er of an important debate.

Mr. Lloyd George said he proposed to take steps to enable trade to be continued, whatever happened.

No Fear.

In the House of Lords, Lord Liope stated that, after Sir Edward Grey's speech, showing his courage, we need have no fear regarding the Government's no.

Invasion Denied.

Reuter's correspondent at Antwerp says it is denied that Limburg has been invaded. The German Minister has promised to respect the neutrality of Holland.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH.

FULL TEXT OF HIS DECLARATION.

Below we give the full text of Sir Edward Grey's speech, a condensation of which we published yesterday morning:

Sir Edward Grey, who was loudly cheered, said:—Last week I stated we were working for peace; not only for Great Britain but to preserve the peace of Europe. Events to-day move so rapidly that it is exceedingly difficult to state the actual position of affairs. It is clear that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved. Russia and Germany have declared war upon each other.

Before giving the position of the Government, I would like to clear the ground, so that the House may realize exactly under what obligations the Government, or House, is in owing to a decision, i.e. me say, very shortly, that we have persistently worked with all the earnestness in our power to preserve peace—(Cheers). The House may be satisfied on that point. Through the Balkan crisis we worked for peace; cooperation of the great Powers was successful then. It is true that some of the Powers had great difficulty in adjusting their points of view and it took much time, labour and discussion before they could settle their differences. But peace was secured. Because peace was their main object, they were willing to give their time and trouble rather than postpone their differences.

In the present crisis, unfortunately, it has not been possible to secure the peace of Europe, because there has been little time and because there has been a disposition in some quarters to force things rapidly to an issue, to the great risk of peace; and the result is that we now know that the policy of peace, so far as Great Britain and the Powers generally are concerned, has failed. I do not desire to dwell thereon or to say where the blame seems to lie, because I would like the House to approach the crisis from the point of view of British interest, and British honour—(and cheers)—and British obligations—(and cheers), free from all passion—(Cheers). As to why it has not been preserved, we shall publish papers as soon as we can regarding what took place last week, when we were working towards peace, and when those papers have been published I have no doubt that they will make it clear how strenuous, genuine and whole-hearted our own efforts for peace were—(Cheers). And they will enable the people to form their own judgment as to the force operating against peace.

I come now to the question of British obligations. I have assured this House, and the Prime Minister has assured the House, that if any crisis arose we would come before the Commons and be able to say that it was free to decide what the British attitude should be—(hear, hear)—that we would have no secret engagement.

"There had been in Europe two diplomatic groups, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. The latter was not an alliance, it was a diplomatic group. The House will remember that in 1913 there was a crisis originating in connection with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russian Minister happened to come to London, and I told him definitely that, it being a Balkan affair, I did not consider that public opinion would justify us in pronouncing anything. More was never asked, more was never given, and more was never promised, and up till yesterday we had given no promise of more than diplomatic support.

I must make this question of obligation clear to the House, and I must go back to the Morocco crisis of 1906. The time of the Algeciras Conference was a very difficult time for the Government, as a General Election was in progress. I was asked whether, if that crisis developed into war between France and Germany, we would give armed support. I told I could promise nothing to any foreign Power unless I was subsequently to receive the whole-hearted support of public opinion here when the crisis arose—(Ministerial cheers).

I said that in my opinion if war was forced upon France on the question of Morocco, which had just been the subject of agreement between Britain and France, public opinion in Britain would have rallied to the support of France—(Cheers).

"I made no promise and used no threat, but expressed that opinion, and the position was accepted by the French Government. But they said at the time: 'If you think it possible that public opinion in Great Britain might, when a sudden crisis arose, justify you in giving France your armed support, which you cannot promise in advance, unless between Military and Naval experts some conversations have taken place, you will not be able to give that support, even if you wish, when the time comes.' There was force in that, and I agreed to it, and authorised those conversations to take place, but on the understanding that nothing that passed between the experts should bind either Government.

"The Agadir crisis came, and throughout that I took precisely the same line as in 1906. Subsequently, in 1912, it was decided that we ought to have a definite understanding in writing that the conversations were not binding on either Government, and on the 22nd November I wrote a letter to the French Ambassador and received from him a reply. That letter will be shown to the public now as a record that whatever took place between the Military and Naval experts, they were not binding engagements on the Government. The situation in the present crisis is not precisely the same as in the Morocco question. The latter was primarily a dispute which concerned France. It was a dispute which was forced upon France out of an agreement existing between us and France under which we engaged to give France diplomatic support, and there is no doubt that we were pledged to nothing but diplomatic support. The present crisis originated differently. It has not originated with regard to Morocco; it has not originated as regards anything about which we have a social agreement with France, and it has not originated with anything primarily concerning France. It originated in the dispute between Austria and Serbia, and no Government and no country had a less desire to be involved in a war or dispute with Austria than the Government and country of France (Loud cheer). They became involved because of their obligation and honour (Cheer). Under a definite alliance with Russia, that obligation cannot apply in the same way to us. We are not parties to the Franco-Russian alliance; we do not even know the terms of the alliance.

"Now I come to what we think the situation requires. We have had many years of long-standing friendship with France (Cheers). I remember well, when the agreement was made, the warm and cordial feeling resulting from the fact that these two nations had cast off their personal differences and become friends. And it has been a friendship between two nations (Cheers) ratified by the nations. How far does that friendship entail obligation? Let every man look into his own heart and his own feelings and consider the extent of the obligation to himself (Cheers).

"Speaking for myself, I may say that the French Fleet is now in the Mediterranean and that the northern and western coasts of France are absolutely undefended. With the French Fleet concentrated in the Mediterranean the situation is very different from what it used to be before the friendship which grew between the two countries gave them a sense of security. My own feeling is that if a foreign fleet, engaged in war which France had not sought and in which she was not the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France, we could not stand aside (loud and prolonged cheering) with the thing going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded, looking on disinterestedly and doing nothing. And I believe that to be the feeling of this country (Cheers). There are times when one's own individual feeling makes one feel that if the circumstances normally did arise it would be a feeling which would spread with irresistible force to others in face of the thing which is happening. But I want to look at the thing also without sentiment—from the point of view of British interests. It is on this that I am going to base and justify what I am presently going to say to the House. If we say nothing, it is the same as if we do nothing, it is the same as if we remain in the Mediterranean? The fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean, what is left is the British fleet which should go to war, and later on, what is left is the British fleet which is now neutral and legitimately consulting her own interests, may depart from her attitude of neutrality at a time when we are forced to fight ourselves. What would be the position in the Mediterranean then? It might be that these consequences would be forced upon us at some critical moment when the trade routes of the Mediterranean might be vital to this country. (Cheers). Nobody can say that, in the course of the next few weeks, there is any particular trade route, the opening of which might not be vital to this country. What is our position then? We have not kept in the Mediterranean a fleet which is equal to deal alone with a combination of other fleets there. That would be the very moment when we could not detach more ships for the Mediterranean and we might have exposed this country through our negative attitude at the present moment, to a most appalling risk. (Cheers). I say that from the point of view of British interests. Well, we felt strongly that France was entitled to know at once (Loud cheer) whether or not in the event of an attack upon her unprotected northern and western coasts she would depend upon British support. Under these compelling circumstances, yesterday afternoon, I gave the French Ambassador the following statement—

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1914.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI, BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

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HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO: 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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China Mail.

England and the War. Though it is not, so far, officially announced that Great Britain is actively engaged in the war, the signs and portents are such that she will be so engaged in a very short space of time. It is officially announced that the British Army will be mobilised at midnight tonight, and though that in itself is not tantamount to a declaration of war, it is, nevertheless, an indication that we are prepared for any emergency that might unexpectedly arise. Such an emergency will arise if, the neutrality of Belgium or Holland (which is threatened by Germany at present) is infringed. Britain cannot and will not remain inactive in such circumstances, nor shall she remain inactive if any part of the North Sea, the English Channel be made the venue of warfare or if any coast town in Northern France be attacked. It is manifest, therefore, that at any moment we may enter into the conflict—and we shall do so with heart and soul. There is no use of mincing matters now, for Great Britain, once engaged in warfare, will assert her might in every direction where the necessity may arise.

South China Morning Post.

Belgium and Italy. In arriving at her decision, Italy was undoubtedly moved by the recent incidents in Albania which were so acute as to seriously threaten the good relations between Austria-Hungary and her Italian ally, but the prime mover in her recent declaration must be the assistance given her by France in 1859 when the French troops were no small factor in expelling the Austrians from Italy—services which were recognised by the voluntary session to France of Savoy, Nice and Corsica, the people having voted for the change by universal suffrage. Remembering the help Napoleon III rendered when Austria declared war over Sardinia against the few scattered states which subsequently became the Kingdom of Italy, it is not unreasonable to suppose that, given the choice, Italy would prefer to throw her lot in with Latins to whom she is indebted, rather than with the Teutons whose yoke so much blood was spilt to cast off.

Daily Press.

Sir Edward Grey's Statement. Sir Edward Grey's invidious statement sets at rest all doubts as to what part England is to play in the war in Europe. The fact cannot be too strongly emphasised that at present England is not at war with Germany or any other Power. Her forces are now mobilised, and she is ready for war, but Sir Edward Grey makes it clear that she will remain merely a spectator of events so long as neither French shipping nor the Northern coasts of France are attacked by Germany and so long as Germany respects the independence of Belgium who has declared her neutrality. These do not seem onerous or vexatious conditions, and though Germany appears at present indisposed to give a pledge that her forces will not break into Belgium, we may not unreasonably conclude from her willingness to restore the integrity of Belgium after the war, if she invades that Kingdom, that the German Government will do its utmost to avoid moving troops through Belgian territory now that it is definitely known that this will most certainly bring about the immediate intervention of the British forces. Attacked by Russia on her Eastern boundary and by France on the West, Germany might well desire not to add to the number of her adversaries.

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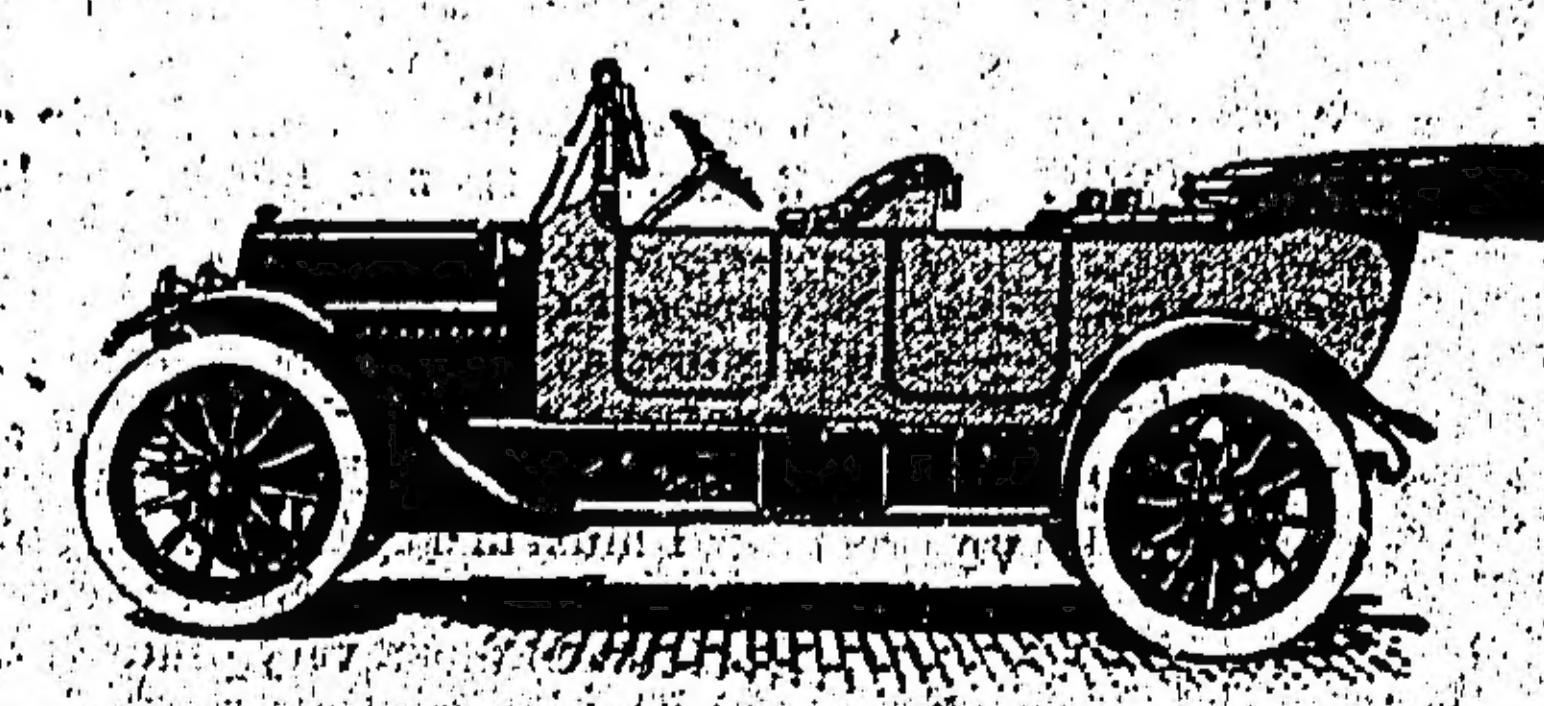
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GENERAL NEWS

"Whirlwind Suffrage Tour." Washington, Pa., June 27.—The cause of woman's suffrage in Washington county is not being held back by the summer weather, in fact, it seems to be prospering. The women of the county who favour equal franchise have decided on the summer season for organization, plans and are making much progress under the leadership of Dr. Louisa Lyle, founder of the Equal Franchise Association of Washington and the mother of the suffrage movement in this county. Among other things for the latter part of this month, Doctor Lyle has planned an automobile campaigning trip through the county. On this whirlwind trip she will be accompanied by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, state president of the suffrage association. Doctor Lyle plans to complete organizations in several towns of the county where the work has been started and where meetings will be held this month by Mrs. Roessing.

Action Against an M.P.

At the Bristol Assizes last month the hearing was concluded of a slander action brought against Mr. R. C. Lambert, M.P. for the Cricklade Division of Wilts, by Messrs. G. and H. Wilson, farmers. The action arose out of a speech by Mr. Lambert in August last in which he said that the plaintiffs' father bought up farms in order to turn them into great sheep runs, and left two sons, the plaintiffs, who were still carrying on the same operation. The jury found that the defendant's words were not true, but that they were not calculated to bring the plaintiff into contempt. Judgment was given for the defendant with costs, except that the costs of the plea of justification should be paid by the defendant to the plaintiffs.

Aged Woman Sentenced to Death.

Eliza Reeves, 72, was charged at the Chester Assizes with the murder of her husband, William Reeves, farmer, of Chelford, Cheshire. The man was found lying dead in the farmyard. A blood-stained axe and knife were found in the house. When charged with the murder the prisoner said:—"It is all through that old Robinson. He said he loved her, and he kept on saying it, and I lost control over myself." The jury found the prisoner guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy, and she was sentenced to death.

Dockyard Fire.

A fire occurred recently in Davenport Dockyard and caused the destruction of valuable drawings of ships under construction and projected. The outbreak occurred about half-past 7 o'clock in the mould loft, a building about 75 yards in length in which the work of laying out the designs of new vessels is carried on. Two hours elapsed before the fire was got under, and in the meantime the upper floor of the mould loft was burnt out and the roof fell in.

Omnibus Interpreters.

About a dozen men are being trained at the London General Omnibus Company's school, Millbank-street, Chelsea, in order that they may be placed on duty at busy London centres as interpreters for foreign visitors. They will wear a distinctive uniform and probably a badge indicating in what language they are prepared to answer questions. The language will include French, German, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Norwegian, Russian, Polish, and Arabic.

Syrian Bishop's Difficulties.

Bishop Maxi Edwards, described as a sleek, thin Holy Orderer of the Chancery, Guildford, appeared for public examination at the Guildford Bankruptcy Court recently. The debtor stated that he was ordained in the Anglican Church in 1890. In 1903 he joined the Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch, of which he was a Bishop. His liabilities were £480 and assets nil. He attributed his failure principally to the loss of £600 through being a foreigner and to difficulties with his vendors. The debt, in German official circles it is felt, that he is too good a man

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IN CHINA.

International Jealousies.

The Peking correspondent of the Post, writing on June 1, states: On March 25 of this year the Chinese Government formally submitted to the bankers a proposal that £1,000,000 of the £2,000,000 set aside for the reorganisation of the Salt Gabelle should be applied instead to the redemption of provincial notes in Kwangtung. The Quintuple Banks at first refused to entertain this proposal, but on reconsideration came to the decision that it was a reasonable one. Conditions were submitted to the Chinese Government, and accepted. The bankers' proposal included a foreign inspector and two foreign cashiers, acceptable to them, to be appointed by the Chinese Government to supervise the actual work of redemption. The Chinese Government thereupon selected Mr. Boyd, a British broker at Shanghai, as inspector, and formally submitted this nomination to the bankers, after first consulting certain of them informally to ascertain whether he would be acceptable. His nomination was rejected by the French, the Russian, and the Japanese banks on the ground that he was not an expert. The Chinese Government then suggested that he should be appointed one of the cashiers, and nominated D. Arnhold as the inspector. Mr. Arnhold is a director of the Reichsbank, and was engaged as Banking Adviser to the Chinese Government last year. If an expert was required there could be no question as to his qualification for the post.

At the first meeting of the bankers to consider his appointment all but the Russian representative agreed that Dr. Arnhold was in every way suitable for the position. The Russian Agent, however, demanded that M. Mazot, a Frenchman, who was recently appointed Adviser to the Minister of Finance, should be appointed. On the following day the representative of the French Bank announced that he had been instructed by his Legation not to agree to any proposal that did not include the appointment of a Frenchman, and all went to bed without, if he did not actually say so, that M. Mazot must be substituted for Dr. Arnhold. The German Legation had had nothing whatever to do with the selection of Dr. Arnhold. I was, in fact, perfectly willing to accept Mr. Boyd, the original nominee of the Chinese. But naturally, when it was suggested that a German would be unsuitable for the post, and only a Frenchman could undertake the work, it was decided to oppose M. Mazot's nomination.

As matters now stand, the German Legation and Bank will support the nomination of any suitable foreigner who is not a Frenchman. There is no desire or intention to insist upon the appointment of Dr. Arnhold. In fact, in German official circles it is felt that he is too good a man

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The "Milkmaid" Company beg to announce that they have not advanced the prices of any of their products. The same quantities are available this month as last month.

COLLIS ON SEQUEL.

CASE IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

N. Y. K. SUE Indo-China S. N. Co.

This morning, sitting in Admiralty Juisdiction, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Compton, with Commander C. M. Beckwith, R.N., as assessor, had before him the case in which the Nippon Yuzen Kaihatsu, owners of the s.s. Jinsen Maru, sued the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company to recover the sum of \$3,000,000 damage alleged to have been sustained in a collision between the Jinsen Maru and the s.s. Wing Sing in the Tathong Channel, near Lanting Island on February 17, 1914. There was also a counterclaim by the defendants against the plaintiff for damages.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. E. J. Gurn, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grant, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Potter said that on the morning of February 17 the Jinsen Maru, which was bound from Hong Kong, was approaching this port in weather which was foggy. In the early hours of the morning the fog had been intermittent; at one time the ship would have to slow down, at another time it would have to anchor, and at others it could go full speed ahead. At 10.25 the ship was in fact anchored and shortly after that hour, the fog having cleared up, the Jinsen Maru was able to proceed when in fact she did until 11.10. At 11.30, owing to the fog getting somewhat thicker, the Jinsen Maru reduced to half-speed and after that never moved at any higher rate, though at times she went slower. At 11.45 the fog at Weiguan was heard by the W. S. W. That of course enabled the captain to ascertain his position and he altered his course to W.N.W. At 11.57 the gun was heard again bearing to the S.S.W. and therefore the course of the Jinsen Maru was altered to N.W. that bringing her directly into the course of several gun boats from Japan to Hong Kong. There was no other alteration of the course prior to the collision, except that, when the gun boats were visible, it was the intention to bring her head round to starboard. At 12.0 the speed of the vessel was reduced to "slow," and two captain had it in his mind that it might be necessary for him to anchor, and therefore the order was given that they should get ready to do so. Five minutes later, the engines were stopped altogether. At 12.11 they heard the fog horn of a ship, which afterwards proved to be the Wing Sing, the bearing was West by North, east North. At that time the engines had been stopped for one minute. At 12.14 they sighted the Wing Sing for the first time, about two fathoms away, 2 or 3 points on the starboard bow. The Wing Sing was apparently coming along at a considerable speed, and when they saw the Wing Sing on the Jinsen Maru, the engines of the latter were immediately reversed in order to go astern, and of course she blew three blasts to indicate that they were doing so. The Wing Sing came on under a starboard helm and endeavoured to cross the bows of the Jinsen Maru, with the result that the two ships collided, the starboard side of the Wing Sing striking the stem of the Jinsen Maru.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

Naval Wedding.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the well-known Flag-Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Suffolk*, Commander Richard Hamer, M.N., third son of Mrs. Hamer and of the late J. R. Hamer, Esq., of Cheshire, and Hon. Mrs. Hamer, elder daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Balfour-Pelham, K.C.B., M.V.O., Naval Commander in Chief, East Indies, and Lady Keirne (C.O.).

WAR DECLARED.

BRITAIN TO GO TO WAR WITH GERMANY.

We are officially informed by the Government that Britain has declared war against Germany, and that proclamations to this effect have been posted in Royal Square and other parts of the city.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1)

Things move so rapidly that I cannot give this except informally, but I understand the German Government is prepared if we pledge neutrality to agree that the German Fleet shall not attack the northern coast of France. I only heard that shortly before I came to the House. But it is far too narrow an engagement for me (Loud cheers). There is a more serious consideration which is becoming more serious every hour—the question of the neutrality of Belgium. (Cheers). The governing factor was the Treaty of 1839, and in 1870 Bismarck gave an assurance of the neutrality of Belgium which was a valuable recognition on Germany's part of the sacredness of treaty rights.

The Treaty is an old treaty, and our honour and interest are as strong to-day as in 1870. We cannot take a less serious view of our obligations than did Mr. Gladstone's Government of 1870. When mobilisation was beginning last week I knew that this question would be a most important element in our policy. I telegraphed to Paris and Berlin saying that it was essential that we should know whether the French and German Governments were prepared to undertake an engagement with respect to the neutrality of Belgium. The French Government replied that it was resolved to respect the neutrality, and it would be only in the event of some other Power violating the neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity to act otherwise. Germany replied that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs could not possibly answer before consulting the Emperor, and the Chancellor. Sir William Goschen (our Ambassador at Berlin) said he hoped that the answer would not long be delayed, and the Secretary gave Sir William Goschen to understand that he rather doubted whether he could answer at all, as any reply, in the event of war, could not fail to have the undesirable effect of disclosing parts of the plan of campaign. (Laughter.) I telegraphed to Brussels, and the Foreign Minister replied that Belgium would do its utmost to maintain neutrality, and added that the Belgian Government believed that they were in a position to defend the neutrality of their country in the event of a violation of that neutrality. (Cheers). No sooner was this an ultimatum given to Belgium by Germany, the object of which is to offer Belgium friendly relations on the condition that she facilitates the passage of the German troops through Belgium.

We were bound last week as to whether, if Belgian integrity was guaranteed at the conclusion of the war, that would content us. We replied that we could not bargain away whatever interests and obligations we had in Belgian neutrality. (Cheers). His Majesty the King received the following telegram from the King of the Belgians—

"Remembering the numerous proofs of Your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude in 1870, and the proof of the friendship she has just given us, I make a supreme appeal for the diplomatic intervention of Your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of the Belgians." (Cheers.)

We intervened diplomatically last week. What can diplomatic intervention do now?

We have a great and vital interest in the independence and integrity of Belgium and the smaller States in that region of Europe, which will only ask to be left alone. (Cheers.) If, in the war which is before Europe, the neutrality of one of these countries is violated, and if the troops of one of the combatants violates its neutrality and no action is taken to resent it at the end of the war, whatever the integrity may be, independence will be gone. (Cheers.) Now if it be the case that there has been anything in the nature of an ultimatum sent to Belgium asking her to compromise or violate her neutrality, her independence is gone if that holds.

And if her independence goes, the independence of Holland will go. Now I ask the House, from the point of view of British interests, to consider what may be at stake. (Cheers.) It will be seen that we might stand aside and husband our strength, and at the end intervene with effect and put things right. If, in a crisis like this, we run away—(Loud and prolonged cheers)—from those obligations and honour and interests as regards Belgium, I doubt whether, whatever material force we might have at the end, it would be of very much value in face of the respect that we should have lost. (Renewed cheers.)

For us, with a powerful fleet, if we engage in war, we suffer but little more than we shall suffer if we stand aside. We are going to suffer terribly in this war whether we are in it or not. Our foreign trade is going to cease, not because the trade routes will be closed, but because there will be no trade at the other end.

Sir Edward Grey said with emphasis: "If the facts regarding Belgium turn out as they have reached us, it is quite clear that there is an obligation upon this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which these facts lead, if they are not disputed. (Cheers.)

We have taken no engagement yet to send an expeditionary armed force out of the country. The mobilisation of the Fleet has taken place, (Cheers), the mobilisation of the Army is taking place (Renewed cheers), but we have, as yet, taken no engagement because I do feel that it is a case of a European coalition such as is without precedent. With our enormous responsibilities in India and other parts of the Empire, and all the unknown factors, we must take very carefully into consideration the use which we make of sending an expeditionary force out of the country until we know how we stand. The one bright spot in the whole of this terrible situation is Ireland—(Loud cheers)—the general feeling throughout Ireland, and I would like this, to be clearly understood abroad (Loud and prolonged cheers), does not make that a consideration which we have to take into account. (Renewed cheers.)

Great Britain could not proclaim unconditional neutrality. We made a commitment to France which prevents us doing that. We have got the consideration of Belgium which prevents us also from any unconditional neutrality. We are bound not to shrink from proceeding to use all the force in our power. (Cheers.) I do not for a moment conceal that we must be prepared, and we are prepared—(Loud cheers)—for the consequence of having to use all the strength we have, at any moment, we know not how soon, to defend ourselves and to take our part. I have announced no final decision until we have the whole case before us.

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No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday Aug 10th 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

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Hongkong, August 3rd, 1914.

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Aug. at 4 p.m.

TUESDAY,

25th Aug.

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Capt. Suyoda

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Capt. Date

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MONDAY,

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Capt. Sokino

TUESDAY,

25th Aug.

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12th Aug.

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WEDNES., 12th

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SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA KOBE MOJI NAGASAKI

Return. Return. Return. Return.

1st class.....\$135 \$123 \$108 \$95

2nd class.....\$ 81 \$ 75 \$ 65 \$ 57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

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SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
ANILA	Yuen sang	Sat., 8th Aug. at 2 p.m.
ENTSEN	Cheongshing	Sun., 9th Aug. at 11 a.m.
PORE	Pang & C'outta	Mon., 10th Aug. at 2 p.m.
HAI, Kobe & Moji	Laisang	Wed., 12th Aug. at noon
HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Sat., 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.
ANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 15th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Laisang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (land Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fokksang," "Kumsang," "Lova" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chofoo, Tientsin, Dalm, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahadatu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers. Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Howard.

For	Steamers	Date of Sailing
ONDON & ANDWERP	Carnarvonshire	31st Aug.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

TORIA VVER STLE,	Den of Airlie	10th Aug.
TAOCOMA & PLAND...		
TORIA VVER STLE,	Merionethshire	8th Sept.
TAOCOMA & PLAND...		
TORIA VVER STLE,	Cardiganshire	30th Sept.
TAOCOMA & PLAND...		

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and cargo at current rates.

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Agents. Telephone No. 215.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWRIGHTS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS. Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787 x 88 x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours. THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR: JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

DOCKYARD Manager: 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

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TELEPHONE No. 221.

C.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, "MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

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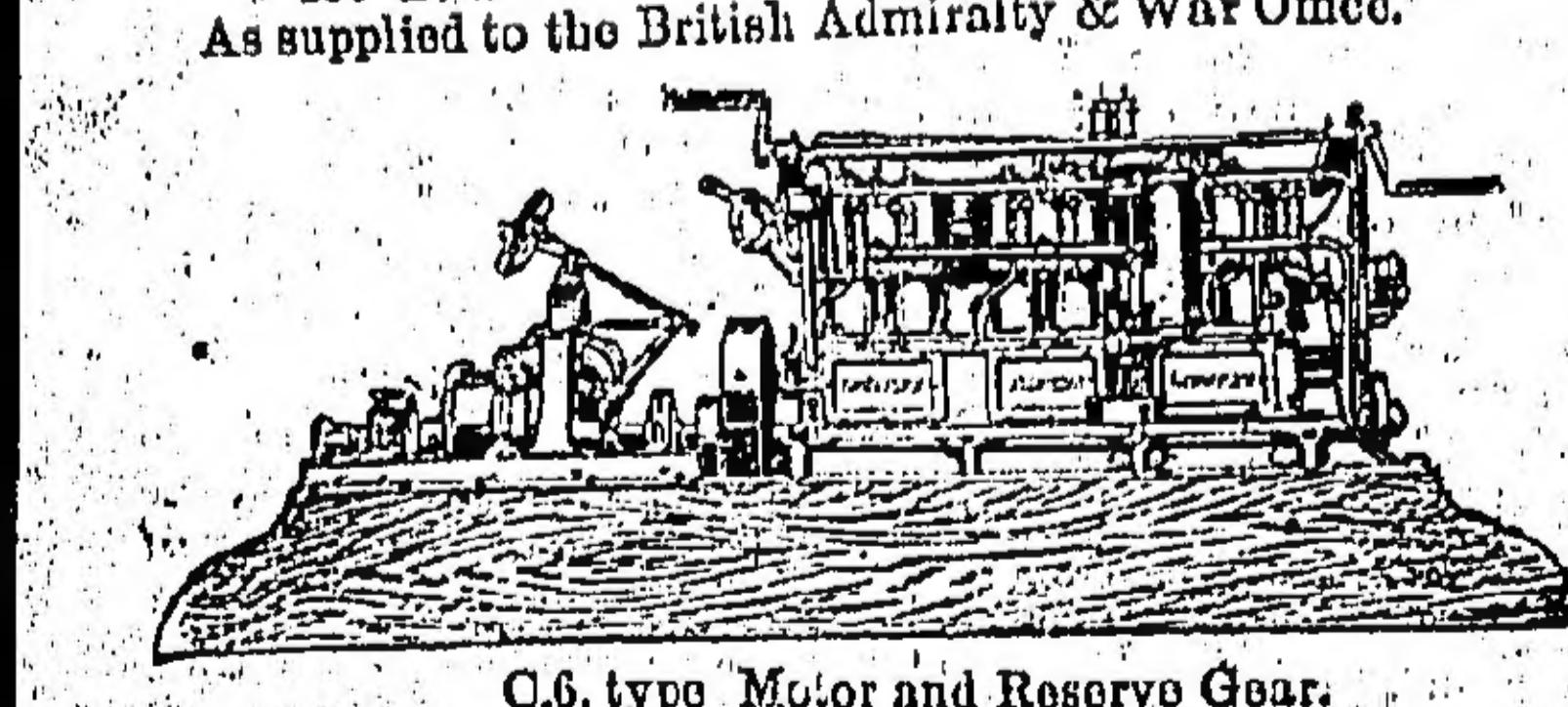
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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS IN PORT.

E. of Asia, Br. ss. 6,680, A. E. Dodd 12th July—Singapore, 7th July, Gen.—C.P.R.

Indraido, Br. ss. 3,507, S. B. Evans, 22nd July—New York, 13th June Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Rubi, Am. ss. 1,408, M. J. Miller, 22nd July—Manila, 26th July, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Tjipanas, Dut. ss. de Laune, 29th July—Batavia, 20th July, Gen.—J. G. J.

AKI Maru, Jap. ss. 4,002, J. Nomura, 30th July—Shanghai, 23rd July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Cheenan, Br. ss. 1,354, W. L. Jones, 21st July—Shanghai, 15th July, Gen.—B. & S.

China, Aus. 2,071, Guevovich, 30th July—Singapore, 24th July, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Lookum, Ger. ss. 1,908, W. T. Tambert, 30th July—Swatow, 29th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Minnesota, Am. ss. 2,715, Garlick, 26th July—Manila, 25th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Taintau, Ger. ss. 1,002, J. Hayling, 26th July—Bangkok, 23rd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Swan Bee, Br. ss. 1,784, J. Travis, 26th July—Singapore, 26th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. ss. T. Hamada, 30th July—Manila, 27th July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Tweer, Br. ss. 1,809, Yerwood, 31st July—Manila, 28th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Wimbledon, Br. ss. 2,054, Cratell, 30th July—Ching-wan-tao, Coal—D. & Co.

Anhui, Br. ss. 1,354, M. Eddy, Bro. Inst.—Shanghai, 31st ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Chingchow, Br. ss. 1,195, J. Donle, 3rd Inst.—Kwangyen, 31st ult., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Daiton Maru, Jap. ss. 2,844, N. Nakagawa, 2nd Inst.—Dairen, 27th ult., Gen.—M. E. K.

Derwent, Br. ss. 1,365, J. Jenkins, 25th July—Salon, 21st July, Gen.—Chinese.

Indonesia, Br. ss. 3,370, Wallace, 2nd Inst.—Singapore, 27th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Loksong, Br. ss. 078, P. W. Ritchie, 26th July—Chefoo, 20th July, Ballast—J. M. & Co.

Tillwood, Dut. ss. 2,056, A. Oldenbuler, 2nd Inst.—Mire, 27th ult., Gen.—U. T. E.

Taiwan Maru, Jap. ss. 1,720, Y. Kato, 2nd Inst.—Chefoo, 28th ult., Gen.—Q. S. K.

Socotra, Br. ss. 1,914, R. P. Stevenson, 1st Inst.—Singapore, 27th ult., Gen.—P. & Q.

Shoalring, Br. ss. 1,307, Tuesbom, 1st Inst.—Shanghai, 23rd ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Aldenham, Br. ss. 2,410, G. L. Smith, 30th July—Moj, 25th July, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Trotcas, Br. ss. 2,804, Pearson, 3rd Inst.—Hankow, 27th ult., Bulk oil—A. P. & Co.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

TO JAPAN

BY THE STEAMERS OF

CANADIAN PACIFIC S.S. LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

GOING AND RETURNING WITHIN PERIOD

1st JUNE—31st OCT.

RATES FROM HONGKONG

NACASAKI \$120.00, KOBE \$135.00, YOKOHAMA \$160.00.

Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named Companies and include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired.

Passengers may go and return via MANILA without additional charge by steamers calling at that port, as indicated in schedule of sailings shown below.

The steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest, fastest and most luxurious on the Coast.

JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM JAPAN PORTS.

From JAPAN To JAPAN

NAME	KOBE LEAVE	NAGASAKI LEAVE	HONGKONG LEAVE	NAME	KOBE ARRIVE	NAGASAKI ARRIVE	HONGKONG ARRIVE
OHIO MARU	1st July	1st July	1st July	OHIO MARU	5th Aug.	1st Aug.	1st Aug.
ABIA	2nd July	2nd July	2nd July	ABIA	6th Aug.	2nd Aug.	2nd Aug.
CHINA	3rd July	3rd July	3rd				

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914.

DIARY OF W. R.

Development of the Crisis Step by Step.

June 28.—Achille Fazio, President of the Court, was visited by a Serbian student at Sir J. J. de Salis.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Prague.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian troops marched in the neighborhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna.

July 3.—Captain Alfred Foster Lloyd warns Bulgaria of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The Local Anti-Serbian League is brought home to Austria. Austria will have the support of the allied with, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Bulgaria. Felt clear for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

July 23.—Austria-Hungary Note demands S. to demand the suppression of P. S. V. in punishment of the assassination of Archduke in Sarajevo. Answered by 6 plenipotentiaries.

July 24.—Baron de Moller, banker, was arrested for having obtained 100,000 P. S. V. to interfere between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Justice Cabinet meets; announced that it will a two-pronged attack.

July 26.—Baron's request for extension of time on Serbia behalf rejected. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital moved to Belgrade.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ends. Sir Edward Grey announces his desire to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares: "We have said this thing to seven and half years. This is enough."

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany orders Sir Edward Grey's suggestion conference but no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrian blocked Ambarval Bank in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 70. M. A. Guillet announces the dissolution of "extremist" "Serbian" bank at St. Simon. Austria's British Berlin legation, compulsory evacuation of Serbians to be captured. German troops in in response to an advance towards Belgrade.

July 30.—British Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Bulgarian flotilla. Artillery due between Serbia and Austria to be sent to Belgrade, river from Belgrade. British troops are engaged. British presents a "mobilized" British mobilization in 52 G verments. 400000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of mobilization. A. of on Belgrade communists. Martial Law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed. Bank of England rate 8 for 100. Bank of Austria suspended. Russian destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szekesfehervar and Grantz. New Zealand and Canada flotillas.

August 1.—Austrian Reservists called up. German ultimatum to go to France. Austria, suspending its neutrality. Every division of Austrian Field

Bank of England discount 10 per cent. Germany demands w. First shot fired by Russia frontier patrol on Germanus non Provocation non-mobilization.

August 2.—Decision cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Germany invades Austria. Germany enters Luxemburg, Germany's first move of military to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Austrian Foreign Minister with his cabinet, with his Foreign Minister reported to be bombarding Lubau. Serbia fighting Austria. Dual between S. and Austria.

August 4.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

August 5.—Austrian troops marched in the neighborhood of the Austrian Legation in Vienna.

August 5.—Captain Alfred Foster Lloyd warns Bulgaria of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

August 6.—The Local Anti-Serbian League is brought home to Austria. Austria will have the support of the allied with, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Bulgaria. Felt clear for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

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INTER PORT SWIMMING.

INTERESTING SHANGHAI COMMENT.

Probably never since the inception of interport contests was the interest in the city of having a Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association more apparent than at the present juncture, say the *China Press*.

As yet, no club has been formed forward by Mr. Oldham (Shanghai), in which the interest is not sufficient data is present for any comparison to be made. The *China Press* is, however, a Union of Ladies, and the men, inasmuch as many women had hitherto not had an opportunity of promotion in responsibility. With regard to the Civil Service in particular, it was pointed out that the monotony and mechanical type of work led to women impeded in their advancement, and gave opportunity for showing adaptability to varying types of work. The resolution also endorsed the view, expressed by the Commissioners that no fair inference could be drawn as to the efficiency of the sexes in comparison to the work of women clerks and that of male clerks enjoying much larger salaries. Mr. Oldham said they deplored the fact that the Commissioners on insufficient data had come to the conclusion that women were less capable than men in the Civil Service.

The resolution was carried unanimously. In her presidential address, Mrs. Robertson alluded to the establishment of the Teachers' Registration Council, which she believed would mark an era in English educational history. She hoped to see evolving in it a self-governing profession whose extraordinary diversity would act as a wholesome antidote to professional narrowness. In the work of national education it was obvious that England started late, and in view of their difficulties arose from the heterogeneous nature of the former and the members elected to represent the swimming interests, the high standard of which has remained unbroken since its inception. The club has been organized since the 18th century, and has been associated with the International Swimming Club, which was formed by the presumptive house to cooperate with another. As a result of some discussion, into the rights and wrongs of which it is not our intention to enter, which arose between the general committee of the former and the members elected to represent the swimming interests, the high standard of which has remained unbroken since its inception. The club has been organized since the 18th century, and has been associated with the International Swimming Club, which was formed by the presumptive house to cooperate with another. As a result of some discussion, into the rights and wrongs of which it is not our intention to enter, which arose between the general committee of the former and the members elected to represent the swimming interests, the high standard of which has remained unbroken since its inception. The club has been organized since the 18th century, and has been associated with the International Swimming Club, which was formed by the presumptive house to cooperate with another. 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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914

WAR DECLARED

BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Full Text of Hongkong Proclamations.

FOOD BOARD APPOINTED.

Arrangements for Defence of the Colony.

The following Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary. (Published by Authority) was issued this afternoon:—

Proclamations.

FRANCIS HENRY MAY, Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:

I, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, being satisfied thereof by information received by me to hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.
God Save The King.

No. 4.
FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by section 189 of the Army Act it is enacted that where the Governor of a Colony in which any of His Majesty's forces are serving declares at any time or times that by reason of the imminence of active service it is necessary for the public service that the forces in the Colony should be temporarily subject to the said Act as if they were on active service then on the publication in general orders of any such declaration the forces to which the declaration applies shall be deemed to be on active service for the period mentioned in the declaration so that the period mentioned in any one declaration do not exceed three months from the date thereof.

Now, therefore, I, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

In the event of hostile vessels being sighted, three guns will be fired from the "Tamar" and the red British ensign will be hoisted on that vessel and at the masthead of the flagstaff on the Peak, and will be kept hoisted as long as the enemy is in sight.

Whilst this signal remains hoisted the public should avoid collecting in thoroughfares and any other action likely to cause excitement or confusion.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.
God Save The King.

No. 5:
FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by Section 13 of the Volunteer Ordinance, 1893, it is enacted that the Governor may in case of great national emergency or in case of actual or apprehended invasion or attack on the Colony by Proclamation call out any Volunteer Corps for actual military service, and whereas it

late Queen in Council of the 26th day of October, 1898, it is provided as follows:

"For the purpose of determining the amount of any remuneration or compensation payable under this Order, and the prices at which any grain, article of food, coal or other fuel taken under sub-clause 9 of this Order may be sold to inhabitants, the Governor shall appoint a Board consisting of five persons, of whom one shall be a Judge or Stipendiary Magistrate, two shall be officers either in the service of the Civil Government of the Colony or in His Majesty's naval or military service, and the other two shall be inhabitants of the Colony."

Now, therefore, I, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same acting with the advice of the Executive Council to the effect that such calling out is necessary and should be continued for the present do by this Proclamation call out the Hongkong Volunteer Corps for actual military service until my further order.

A Magistrate or Justice of the Peace will be in attendance at the up-coming Court, and at the Magistrate to one or members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves or members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and to one or additional members for that corps.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.
God Save The King.

No. 6.
FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.
God Save The King.

No. 8.
FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by an Order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Council made on the 26th day of October, 1898, it is provided that the said Order shall apply to and have effect in all or any of the Colonies specified in the schedule thereto, in which it shall be proclaimed by the Governor under Section 189 of the Army Act, subject to the said Order.

All necessary measures to defend such a raid are, however, being taken, and the Government trust that the confidence of the people will be shown by their proceeding with their ordinary business as in time of peace.

In the event of hostile vessels being sighted, three guns will be fired from the "Tamar" and the red British ensign will be hoisted on that vessel and at the masthead of the flagstaff on the Peak, and will be kept hoisted as long as the enemy is in sight.

Whilst this signal remains hoisted the public should avoid collecting in thoroughfares and any other action likely to cause excitement or confusion.

On the retirement of the enemy the Colonial flag will be hoisted.

Further Proclamations will be issued as necessary from time to time.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.
God Save The King.

No. 7:
FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by Section 13 of the Volunteer Ordinance, 1893, it is enacted that the Governor may in case of great national emergency or in case of actual or apprehended invasion or attack on the Colony by Proclamation call out any Volunteer Corps for actual military service, and whereas it

Whereas by sub-clause 13 of Clause III of the Order of the

therein, and shall continue in operation therein until the Governor shall by Proclamation declare that it has ceased to be in operation therein.

II. In this Order the words "the Colony" mean any Colony specified in the schedule hereto and its Dependencies, and the term "Governor" means the person for the time being administering the Government of the Colony.

III. So long as this Order shall be in operation in any Colony the following provisions shall have effect:

1. Every person who shall for the time being be within the limits of the Colony shall be subject to military law for the purposes of the Army Act, and the said Act shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be deemed to apply to such person in the same manner as if such person had been a person accompanying His Majesty's troops or some portion thereof when employed in active service beyond the seas, and such person shall, for the purposes of the said

Act, be deemed to be under the command of the Officer Commanding His Majesty's troops.

Provided that a person who is by virtue of this Order subject to military law may, if the Governor so directs, be tried by a competent Civil Court, and not by Court Martial, for any offence for which he would be triable if he were not subject to military law.

Provided also that a person who is by virtue of this Order subject to military law may, if the Governor so directs, be tried for any offence punishable under the Army Act by a Civil Court—that is to say, by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction in a summary manner—if the offence is not punishable by death or penal servitude, and if the Court considers that it would be adequately punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and in all other cases by the same Court and in the same manner as if the offence with which such person is charged were an offence against the civil law not triable by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

2. Any declaration made by the Governor under Section 189 of the Army Act shall be deemed to apply to every military force raised in the Colony.

3. The Governor may order any person to quit the Colony or any part of or place in the Colony to be specified in such order, and if any person shall refuse to obey any such order the Governor may cause him to be arrested and removed from the Colony or from such part thereof or place therein, and for that purpose to be placed on board of any ship or boat.

4. The Governor may make any regulations or orders respecting any port or harbour, in the Colony and the movement or location of ships and boats therein or in any waters of the Colony, and any provision of any law of the Colony which may be inconsistent with any regulation or order made by the Governor under this sub-clause shall be suspended and of no effect during the continuance of such regulation or order. Provided that no such regulation or order shall be put in force in such a manner as to be prejudicial to the action of His Majesty's naval or military forces.

5. The Governor may require any person to do any work or render any personal service which the Governor may think necessary to order in aid of or in connection with the defence of the Colony.

6. The Governor may require any person to supply any animals, vehicles, ships, boats, or other personal property belonging to or under the control of such person to the Government, if such property be required in aid of or in connection with the defence of the Colony, and, in default of the person supplying the same, may seize and take possession of and

retain any such animals, vehicles, boats, or other personal property for such purposes.

7. The Governor may take and retain, for such period as he may think necessary, possession for public purposes of any land or other property, including gasworks and works for the supply of electric light, waterworks, wells, and springs of water, tanks and other receptacles of rain water, and may if he thinks it necessary for the purposes of the defence of the Colony, cause any buildings to be pulled down and removed, and any property to be removed from one place to another or to be destroyed.

8. The Governor may direct that all the resources of any railway in the Colony shall be placed at his disposal for any purpose which he considers necessary in connection with the defence of the Colony, and no liability whatever shall be incurred on account of any interference with the regular traffic which may thus be occasioned.

9. The Governor may seize and take possession of any grain, article of food, coal or other fuel and mineral oils within the limits of the Colony, and may sell any grain, article of food, coals, fuel, and oils so seized and taken at such prices as may be determined by the Board hereinafter mentioned, and the moneys to be received for such sales shall be paid into the Treasury of the Colony.

10. The Governor may, by proclamation, prescribe the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail, and any person who after such proclamation, and until it shall have been revoked, shall sell any article of food at a higher price than the price so prescribed shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

11. The Governor may take any steps he may consider necessary in the interests of the defence of the Colony for controlling the trade in beer, wine, or spirits.

12. The Governor shall, out of the public funds of the Colony, pay to every person who shall be required to do any personal service by virtue of this Order such remuneration, and to every person whose property shall be taken, including any grain, article of food, coals, or other fuel taken by virtue of sub-clause 9 of this clause, or temporarily taken possession of or removed or destroyed by virtue of this Order, such compensation as shall be agreed on between the Governor and such person, and in default of such remuneration, and to every person whose property shall be taken, including any grain, article of food, coals, or other fuel taken by virtue of sub-clause 9 of this clause, or temporarily taken possession of or removed or destroyed by virtue of this Order, such compensation as shall be agreed on between the Governor and such person, and in default of such remuneration, and to every person whose property shall be taken, including any grain, article of food, coals, or other fuel taken 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TO SAIL

Regular Steamship Service

Opposed Sailing from Hongkong
For NEW YORK
"ST. EUBERT" (on or about 25th August)

For Freight and further information apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 28th, 1914.

"GLEN LINE"

GREGOR GOW & CO. LTD.

For London & Antwerp
he.s.s. "GLENLOCHY"

(Capt. E. J. Stallard)

The steamer will be despatched for the above ports on or about 10th August 1914
for passage Hongkong to £40.

For freight or passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

DR SINGAPORE, PENANG
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aking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius)

THE Steamship
"TORILLA,"

Captain C. J. Swanson, R.N.R.,
will be despatched for the above
on TUESDAY, the 4th
August at 3 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

WJD SABSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Rangoon 30th July, 1914.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENT
AL LINE.

For Boston and New York via
Suez Canal.

(With liberty to call at the
Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship
"ROYAL PRINCE,"

Captain Connell will be despatched
as above on Wednesday, the 5th
August.

This Steamer has excellent
accommodation for a limited
number of Saloon passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to
ARNHO'D KARBERG & CO.,
General Agents.

NOTICES

BAZAAR IN AID OF FLOOD
RELIEF FUND.

THE Committee solicit the aid
of the Public, and will be
pleased to receive gifts of articles
of any description for the above.

LAU HU PAK,
Chairman,
Chinese Chamber of Commerce,
82, Des Vaux, Kowloon, Central.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord
Bessborough testified to the benefits
he received from H.M.R.H. the
CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.
Circulars may be obtained by
similar letters to-day.

HIMROD'S
CURE for
ASTHMA

FAIR—FOR 40 YEARS.
So sold by all
Chemists and Stores
throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

Don't forget after the Show
Supper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Open till Midnight.

HOTEL LISTS

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S.
Aglionby, A. H.
Alport, C. M.
Bata, E. R.
Bazett, H. M.
Bazett, L. Y.
Beauchamp, D. O.
Bell, C. D. J.
Bellio, Mrs. E. R.
Benn, G. A.
Black, W. M.
Brister, J. H.
Burton, Mr. & Mrs.
H. H.
Cambridge, A. J.
Carduner, E. L.
Castor, H. C.
Chilton, W. B.
Clayton, W. E.
Coleman, Dr. A. L. F.
Moore, Dr. & Mrs. W.
Curry, G. P.
Dean, P. B.
Douglas, D. S. P.
Duffy, Miss, M. E.
Eager, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Ehrenfeld, Mr. & Mrs.
H. G.
Engelhorn, Dr. F.
Fahr, H.
Fontaine, Miss, W. D.
Goldschmidt, Max.
Gibb, J.
Goodwin, J. M.
Gould, J.
Grieg, G. P. de.
Hall, Capt. T. P.
Handley, P. G.
Hanning, Lee, Lt. F.C.
Hannibal, W. A.
Harper, G.
Hanshaw, Mrs. M.
Hawthorn, Hon. M. B.
A. C. M. G.
Holden, Capt. F. W.
Horner, H. P.
Huntington, Capt. F. W.
James, C. H.
Jones, M. T.
Kirkwood, Miss, A.
Klock, Capt. & Mrs.
Knoedler, Dr. W. J.
Lambert, E. B.
Lambert, Mrs. W. H.
Lampson, Mr. and
Mrs. F.
Lampton, A.
Luhning, Edward.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-night 9.15 To-night

A Complete change of Programme
headed by

THE COMIC PICTURE
"A STUDY IN DIPLOMACY"

IN 2 PARTS,

The popular Wiffles in the principal role.

and

other Comic and Interesting films.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

5th, 6th & 7th August.
Some exceedingly comic & interesting pictures.
THE SNAPSHOT REVENGE.
"WIFFLES IN TROUBLE AGAIN."
"HUBBY'S POLLY."
"SALMON FISHING & SCENERY ON THE COLUMBIA."
"PATHE'S BRITISH & AMERICAN WEEKLY."

WATCH FOR 2nd SERIES "ROCAMBOLE"

NOTICE.

South German States, and were
gloriously independent of Baden
and Bavaria; portraits, too, of
Bismarck, but the Bismarck of
Duppel and K. diggitz and only
secondarily the Bismarck of Ver-
gatiles. *Der Koenig ist alles der
Kaiser ist nichts*, Donnerwetter
once observed.

A Busy Life.

But it is a mistake to suppose
that he lives too much in the past
or too much among reactionaries.
The Socialist and Radical comic
newspapers are fond of depicting
him, whip in hand and in heavy
riding boots, concealing with a
dark and frowning press, fresh
schemes to stifle progress. The
two cronies are gloating together
over the crushed corpse of some
free-trader, some peace prophet,
or some daring advocate of laissez-faire.

No picture could be more misleading.
Far removed though he is from the "noise and smoke of
great Rome," Donnerwetter is the
arms' include Mauser rifles
manufactured in Shanghai; Mauser carbines, model 1888 of
German origin; four Krupp field guns; and Krupp mountain
guns. Expenses are allowed,
and the students are granted a
little pocket-money for modest
spending.

New Town Hall at Marylebone.
In the presence of a large and
representative civic gathering the
Princess Royal, who was accom-
panied by her daughter, Princess
Maud, laid the foundation-stone
of the new town hall for the
borough of St. Marylebone, which
is being built in the Marylebone
road at a cost of nearly
£100,000. The building is
designed in a classic manner,
carrying on the traditions of the
English Renaissance, and the
exterior is being executed in
Portland stone.

At present Donnerwetter is only
a member of the Upper and Lower
Houses of the Prussian Diet—of
the former by favour of the
Emperor, and of the latter by
favour of the Prussian
franchise system, but very
soon, by virtue of his triple
capacity of sheriff, returning
officer, and candidate, he hope-
fully to be elected to the
Reichstag. Donnerwetter is
reputed to respond only to an
agrarian war cry, but, in point
of fact, he follows closely every
movement, watches the struggle
between the Christian and
Socialist trade unions, and is
keenly suspicious of the
"woman's movement" and, of
course, of every sign of concession
to the Jews.

Views on England.
He is also a great reader, and
in the works of German profes-
sors and of Englishmen afraid for
England, knows well that Eng-
land is ultimately doomed. He is
not a very discriminating observer.
He is still firmly convinced that
there has been an irrevocable
mutiny in the British Army, that
India is falling from grip, and
that Canada has turned her back
upon the Mother Country.

He has many strange obsessions.
One is that the "English race" is
dying out and that we are now at
the mercy of Celtic impulses—of
our Carsons and Lloyd Georges,
another is that we shall not be
able to pay for our many war
expenses. Another is that a "gentle-
man" is a man who does no work
(there, too numerous and deep-
seated to be dealt with, refer to
the Boer war).

Donnerwetter is always fierce in
argument and will not be set
right. But he is a far more
pleasant fellow than the Socialist
and Radical—a firm friend in
private life, and in politics an
opponent who may be relied upon
to take the fullest advantage of
our mistakes.

OFFICERS SCHOOL AT
PAOTINGFU.

The *Journal of the United
States Artillery* publishes the
following account of the Officers'
School at Paotungfu, China:

Prior to the revolution military
instruction for officers was given
in schools of two grades, viz.,
preparatory and intermediate
schools. The Paotungfu School
is intended to take the place of
the two former. To it are admitted
students who have served a
term of six months as N.C.O.'s
in regiments; and upon their
departure from the school the
students, before being promoted
officers, go back to their original
units to serve a second term. The course is two
years, and there is one class
every two years. The 1,200
students are of an age of 20 years,
and come from all China. The
school staff comprises headquar-
ters' military professors (32), who
were nearly all educated abroad,
especially in Japan; civilian profes-
sors of languages (18), and
company officers (48). The
students are organised in 12
companies of 100 each, under the
command of a captain and three
chiefs of platoon, as follows:—
Six companies of infantry; two
of artillery, one of engineers, and
one wagon company.

The practical training (drill,
target practice, and field service)
is given by the company officers.
For theoretical instruction, given
by the military and civilian professors,
the students are organised in 24 sections of 50 each. One-
fourth of the time is allotted to
study, and three-fourths to
practical instruction. One after-
noon each week is given up to
field service and another to target
practice. The uniform is that of
the men of the Army (grey cloth
or cotton, according to season),
with a star on the cap and the
company number on the collar
ornament. The knapsack and
accoutrements are the same as
those of the Army, khaki. The
arms' include Mauser rifles
manufactured in Shanghai; Mauser carbines, model 1888 of
German origin; four Krupp field guns; and Krupp mountain
guns. Expenses are allowed,
and the students are granted a
little pocket-money for modest
spending.

Two Eyes of Grey,
by Daley McGeoch. 2.50.
PITMAN'S SHORTHAND
DICTIONARY. 2.75.
PITMAN'S BUSINESS MAN'S
GUIDE. 3.75.
PITMAN'S OFFICE DESK BOOK,
with Tables and Ready Re-
fers. 80c.
MY SYSTEM, by J. P. Muller. 2.00.

NOTICES

DO YOU OWN

A GRAMOPHONE?

IF SO, YOU KNOW WHAT
YOU HAVE TO PAY FOR
RECORDS AND WILL
APPRECIATE THE OP-
PORTUNITY OF BUYING
AT LOW PRICES. WE
HAVE JUST ISSUED A
SPECIAL LIST. SEND
IN FOR ONE!

ROBINSON'S

BREWER & CO.

Pedder Street (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)
Telephone No. 696.

COVET,	by Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by W. P. Bliss, and Illust. \$10.00.
THE AMAZING ARGENTINE,	by G. Frederick Turner. A Thrilling tale of Heroism, Love, and Politics. 1.75.
THE WONDER BOOK OF SHIPS,	with Twelve Coloured Plates and 320 Illustrations. 2.75.
BLAKE'S BURDEN,	by Harold Bindloss. 1.75.
THE RED WALL,	by Frank Savile. 1.50.
SOUTH SEA TALES,	by Jack London. 80c.
THE GATES OF WRATH,	by Arnold Bennett. 80c.
THE TRIFLER,	by Archibald Bryce. 40c.
PHAROS THE EGYPTIAN,	by Guy Boothby. 40c.
HEART OF GOLD,	by L. G. Moberly. 40c.

ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES 1914-80 cts.

IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.
Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is
imperative. Make a practice of using **IZAL** every day—just a
little, diluted with water, pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s
and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. **IZAL**,
because it positively kills disease
germs, stops infection and instantly
removes bad smells.

IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant
of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer
modern high power germicide.

Officially adopted throughout the
British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish
or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical
Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of **IZAL** makes 400
gallons of efficient disinfecting
fluid.

AGENTS:

W. R. LUXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

THE DIMENSIONS OF BOOKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

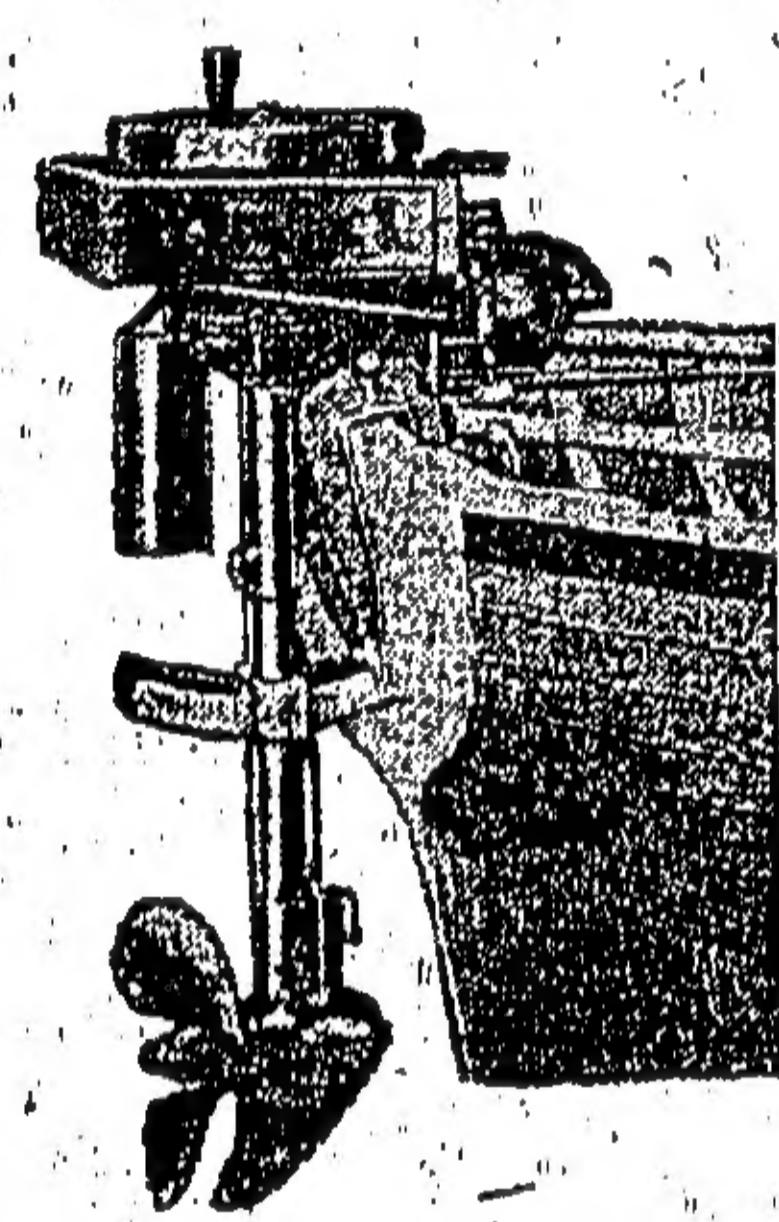
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON STEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BARRAITS	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	HR. & MIN. ON TIDE
KOWLOON	700'	14' 6" (10' 6" bilge)	30"	7' 6"
No. 1 Dock, K. w.	571'	12' 6"	27"	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, K. w.	542'	12' 6"	27"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, K. w.	520'	12' 6"	27"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, K. w.	500'	12' 6"	27"	7' 6"
TAI-KOK-TSUI	660'	15' 6"	30"	7' 6"
Constitution Dock, ABERDEEN	660'	15' 6"	30"	7' 6"
Bays Dock, L. E.	490'	12' 6"	27"	7' 6"
Kowloon Dock, Hongkong	333'	12' 6"	27"	7' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

EVINRUDE DETACHABLE ROW BOAT MOTOR

THE EVINRUDE
FOR
PLEASURE.

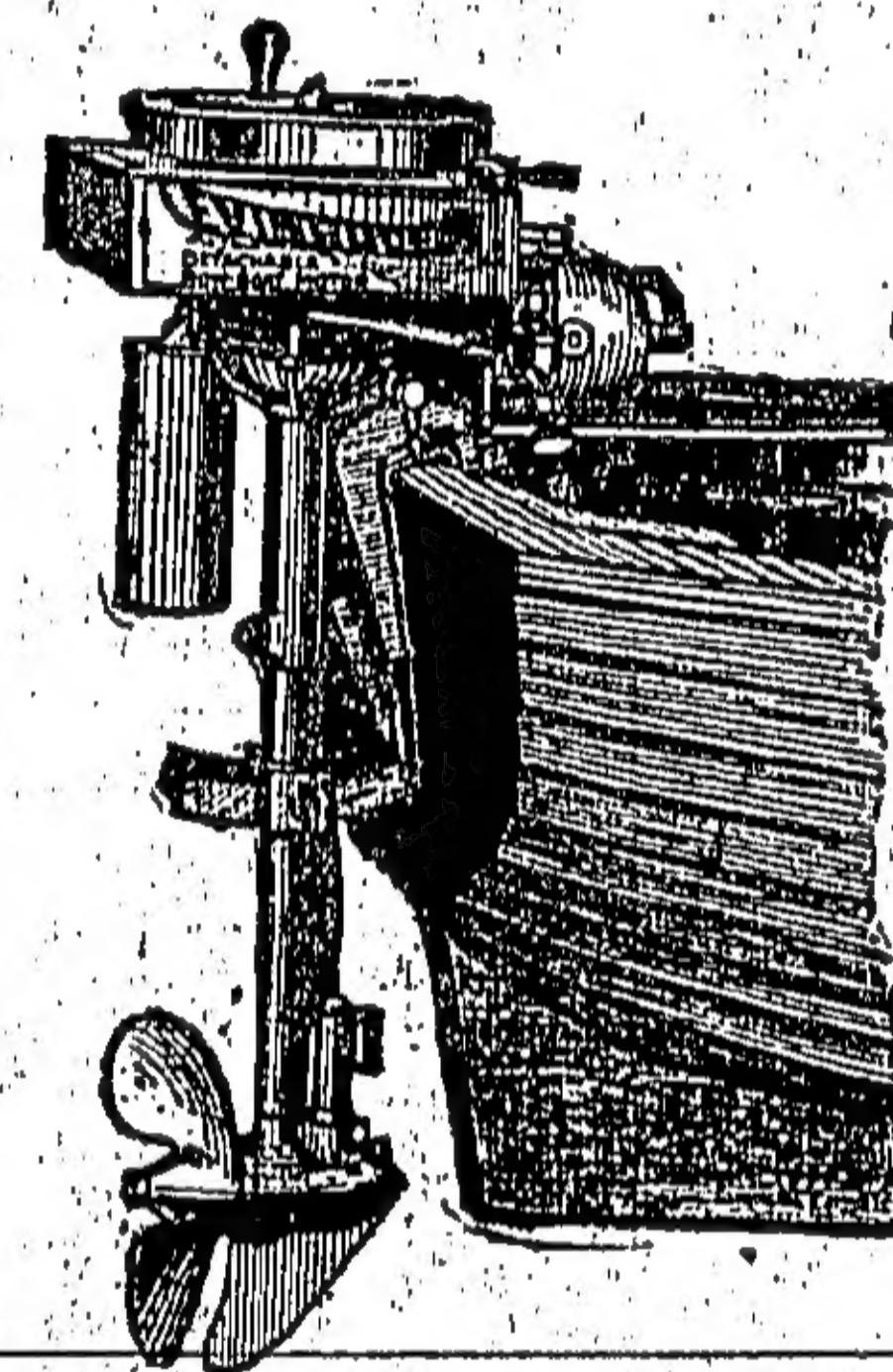


THE EVINRUDE MOTOR
DRIVES A ROWBOAT FASTER
THAN THE AVERAGE .5 H.P.
GASOLINE LAUNCH, WITH
PRACTICALLY ONE-THIRD
THE AMOUNT OF GASOLINE.
THE ENTIRE INTERIOR OF
THE ROWBOAT REMAINS
AVAILABLE; NO ROOM IS
TAKEN UP BY THE MOTOR,
AS IT HANGS OVER THE
STERN OF THE BOAT.

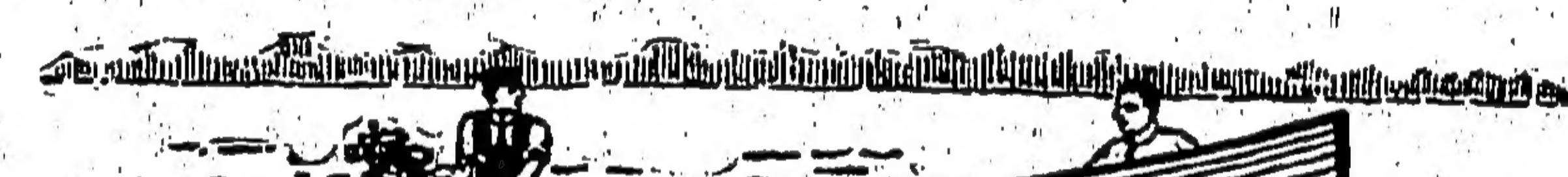


IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY-
ONE TO APPRECIATE THE
SPLENDID CONSTRUCTION
OF THE MOTOR WITHOUT
SEEING IT. THE EVINRUDE
IS NOT A TOY; IT IS CON-
STRUCTED OF THE FINEST
MATERIALS POSSIBLE AND
BUILT IN A FACTORY WHICH
HAS ONE OF THE MOST
FINELY EQUIPPED PLANTS
IN THE WORLD.

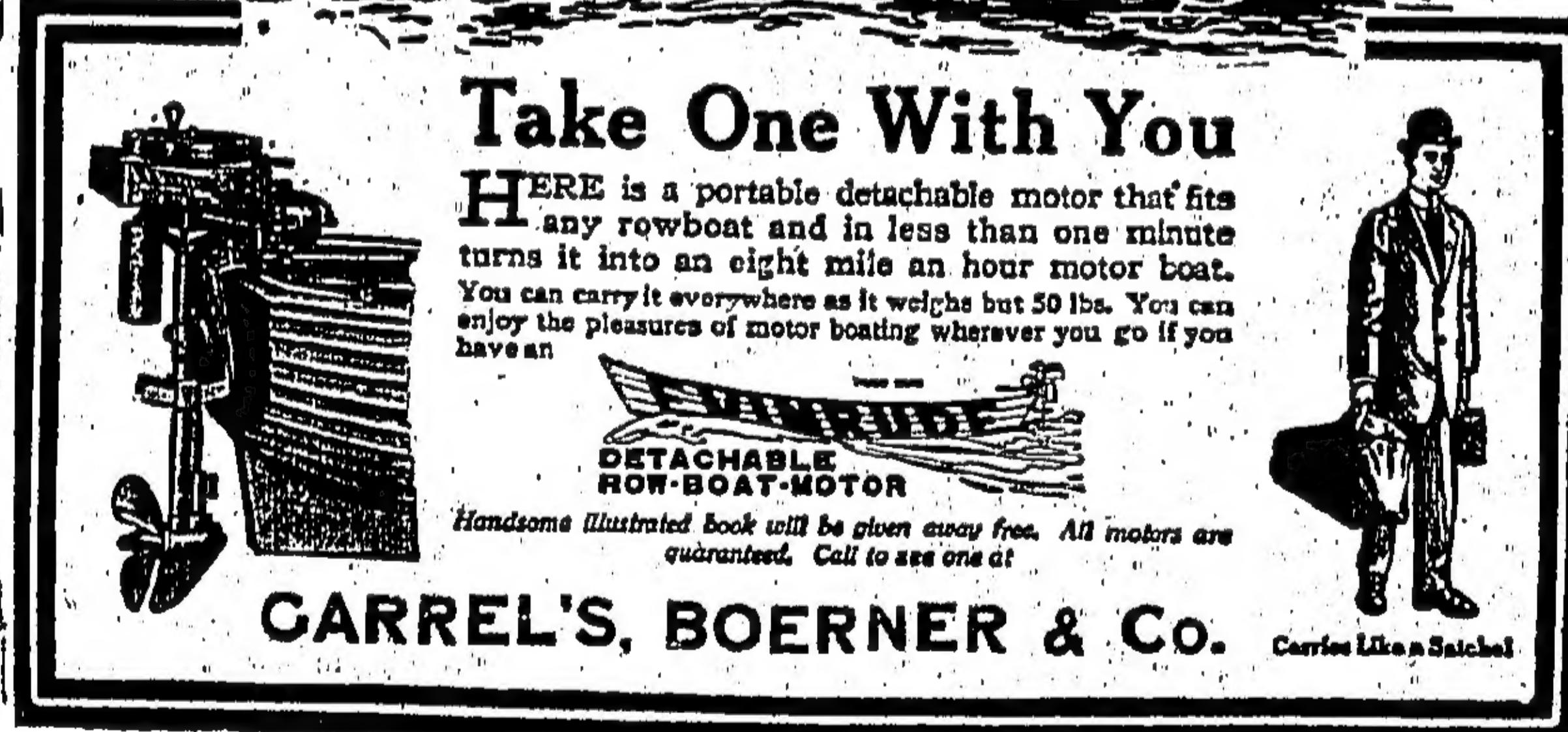
THE EVINRUDE
FOR
COMMERCIAL USE



PRACTICAL
DEMONSTRATIONS
GIVEN AT ANY TIME.



THE EVINRUDE MOTOR IS AS WELL AND CAREFULLY
MADE AS THE FINEST AUTOMOBILE ENGINE. ALL PARTS
ARE INTER-CHANGEABLE, AND EACH MOTOR IS GIVEN
A SEVERE RUNNING TEST FOR FIVE HOURS BEFORE
LEAVING THE FACTORY. SHOULD ANY PART PROVE
DEFECTIVE DUE TO ANY CAUSE OTHER THAN ORDINARY
WEAR AND TEAR, ABUSE OR NEGLECT, WE AGREE TO
REPLACE IT FREE OF CHARGE AT ANY TIME, WITHIN
ONE YEAR OF THE DATE OF PURCHASE, PROVIDED
SUCH PART IS RETURNED TO US. A 2 CYCLE REVERSIBLE
GASOLINE MOTOR, EASY TO OPERATE, CLEAN TO HANDLE
WHICH ATTACHES ITSELF IMMEDIATELY IN
MINUTES, MAY ALSO BE ATTACHED TO CANOES, DUCK-



Take One With You

HERE is a portable detachable motor that fits
any rowboat and in less than one minute
turns it into an eight mile an hour motor boat.
You can carry it everywhere as it weighs but 50 lbs. You can
enjoy the pleasures of motor boating wherever you go if you
have an

DETACHABLE
ROW-BOAT-MOTOR

Handsome illustrated book will be given away free. All motors are
guaranteed. Call to see one at

CARREL'S, BOERNER & CO.



BOATS, YACHTS AND ALL MANNER AND KIND OF SMALL
CRAFT. IGNITION BY THE BUILT-IN-REVERSIBLE
MAGNETO, WHICH IS PLACED WITHIN THE FLY-WHEEL
AND PROTECTED FROM INJURY. NO BATTERIES TO
CARRY, DRIVES A ROWBOAT EIGHT MILES AN HOUR, A
CANOE NEARLY TWELVE. HAS NO RUDDER TO CATCH IN
THE WEEDS, STEERS BY A WEEDLESS PROPELLER AND
AUTOMATICALLY LUBRICATES ITSELF BY HAVING THE
OIL MIXED WITH THE GASOLINE. BUILT IN 2 SIZES:
2 H.P. AND 3 1/2. THE SMALLER SIZE WEIGHS ABOUT 50
POUNDS, AND CARRIES LIKE A SATCHEL. FOR ANYBODY
WHO PREFERENCES A RUDDER IT CAN BE ATTACHED IN A
FEW MINUTES.

TO YACHTSMEN IT IS INVALUABLE WHEN BECALMED.

NO OTHER MARINE MOTOR CAN POSS-
ESS THE EXCLUSIVE FEATURES OF
THE EVINRUDE.

CALL AND WE WILL DEMONSTRATE TO
YOU THE MARVELLOUS SIMPLICITY
OF THE EVINRUDE MOTOR.

THE 2 H. P. MOTOR WEIGHS 50 POUNDS
AND CAN BE CARRIED WITH EASE
LIKE A VALISE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR SOUTH CHINA

GARRELS, BOERNER & CO.

HONGKONG, KING'S BUILDING, 3RD FLOOR.

Commercial.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

Copra Manufacturers. Two Belgians have for some time been staying in Java with the object of buying copra and preparing for the establishment of nine large copra manufacturers. They are said to enjoy much Government support, and the authorities have placed a steamer at their disposal for a trip to Madura, Bawean and Kangsun.

Japanese Cotton.

With reference to a recent notice relative to the formation of an association to encourage the export of Japanese cotton goods to Manchuria, the Acting British Consul at Dairen, Mr. R. Boulter, reports that the proposed agreement between the association and the Railway Bureau for a special rebate of freight has been abandoned owing to the intervention of the Japanese Government. The proposed reduction of freight rates on certain classes of goods over the Autung-Mukden section of the South Manchurian Railway came into force on 1st May, and the through rates from Japan to Mukden were changed simultaneously. The through rate for cotton goods is now said to be 1 ssn per ton per mile irrespective of whether the consignor is a member of the association or not. The association has thus lost the preferential basis on which it was founded, but it is said to have the intention of continuing the work of encouraging the export of Japanese cotton goods to Manchuria. The South Manchurian Railway Company steadily opposed the proposed reduction of freight rates on the Autung-Mukden section of its line, finding opposition of no avail, it asked that similar reductions should be made on the Dairen-Mukden and Yingkow section of the line, which request was refused by the Japanese Railway Bureau. The South Manchurian Railway Company is not allowed to make any changes in the rates for goods arriving at, or despatched from, Dairen or Yingkow without the consent of the Railway Bureau, but it may make changes in the local rates after reporting the alterations to the Kwangtung Government. The company, accordingly, decided to grant a special discount on the rates for goods carried over the Dairen and Yingkow lines equivalent to the reductions made on the Autung-Mukden line and applying only to the same classes of goods. It is evident that there is a conflict of views between the South Manchurian Railway Company and the Choseneese Government. The former supported by the Japanese merchants in Dairen, is anxious that Dairen should continue to be the centre of Japanese activity in Manchuria and Mongolia, whilst the latter is trying to transfer this centre to Mukden. Should the Choseneese Government accomplish its object, the money spent on harbour and other developments at Dairen would be partly wasted, and the Japanese merchants there would suffer heavily. On the other hand the increased quantity of goods attracted to the overland route from Japan would, of course, add to the revenue of Choson. The Acting Consul stated that particulars of the through rates from Japan had not been published in Dairen, but that from a table published in the local press it would appear that the Japanese and Choseneese railways have taken advantage of the reductions over the Autung-Mukden line to raise their charges over the other sections of the route.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

Commencing from the 4th August Night Express Trains will depart from Canton at 11.15 p.m. for Hongkong and from Kowloon at 12.30 a.m. for Canton until further notice.

By Order,

THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton Kowloon R.R. Way.
ROBERT BAKER,
Acting Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon Canton R.R. Railway.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1914.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation of the election of Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1914, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at Noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary to apply for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong supplemental to The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, and the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendment of Section 20 of The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, hereafter set out with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit and to accept such Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above referred to:—The deletion from Section 20 of the said Ordinance of the words, "To take and accept any lands, houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely and bona fide previously due and owing to the Company, and to take any

Mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any monies actually and bona fide previously due to the Company or for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and to hold such lands, houses and other real and personal property respectively for such reasonable time as may be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into ready money, and the substitution therefor of the following words:— "To take, to accept, release, realise, or deal with any security now held or which may hereafter be held by the Company, for any monies owing or to become owing to the Company, or for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards or by the Company by way of mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, deposit or otherwise howsoever of every kind of property or rights."

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Articles 56 namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the R. sister."

(c) That Articles 76, and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Article be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 79.—"The General Meetings shall be held in the month of February in every year."

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